

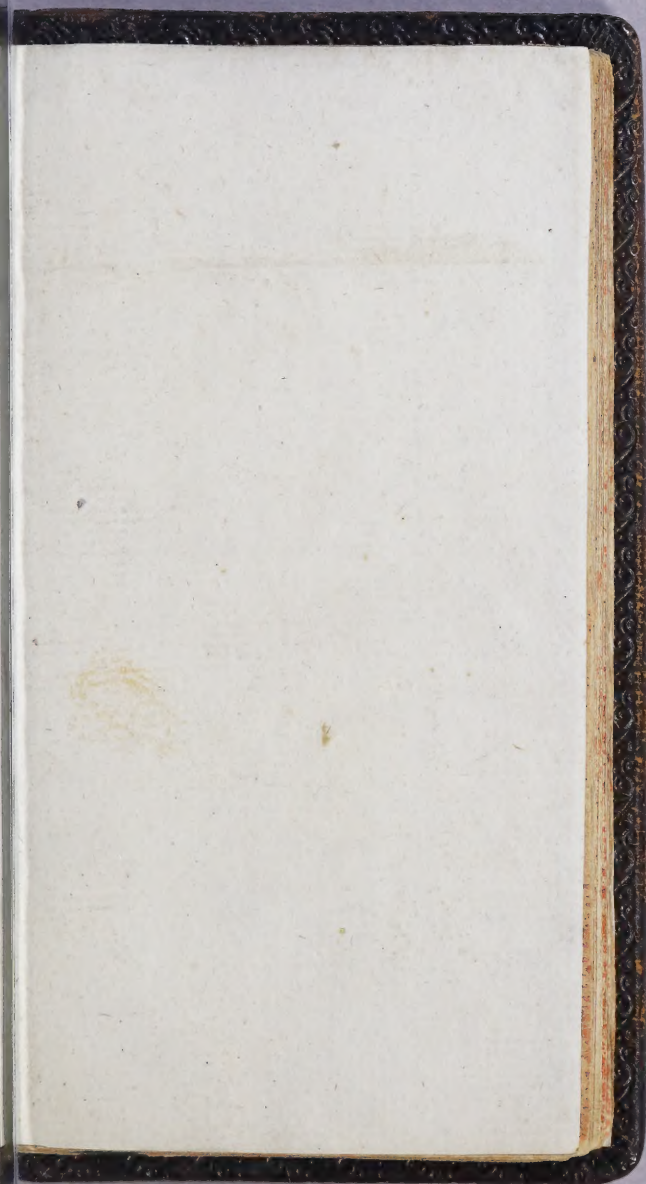


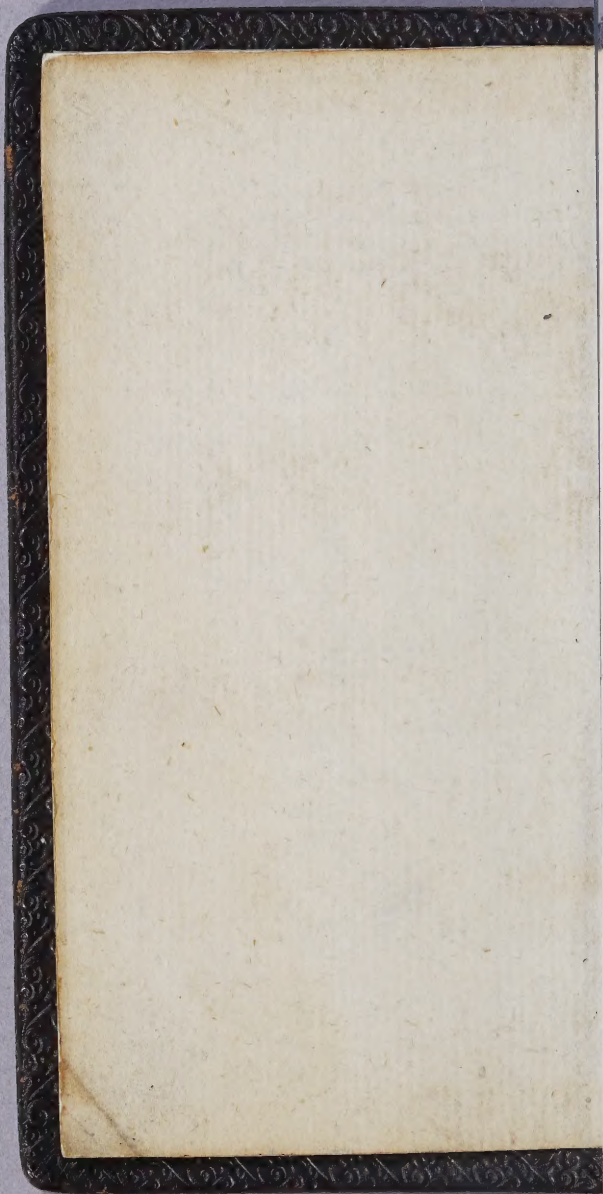
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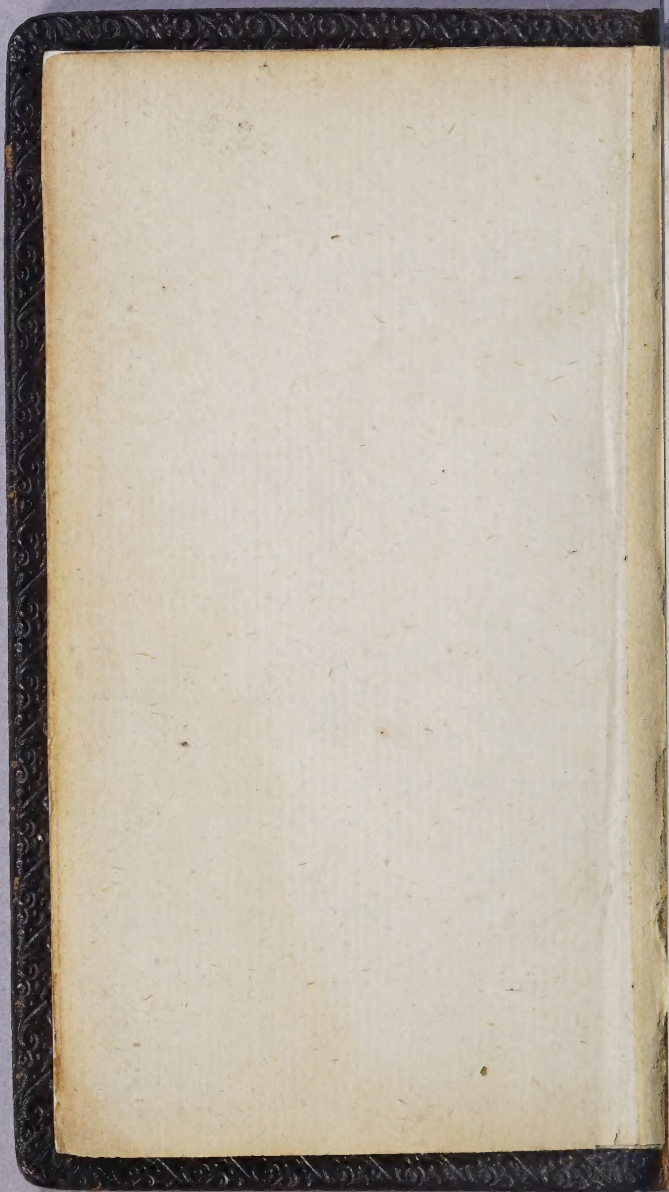
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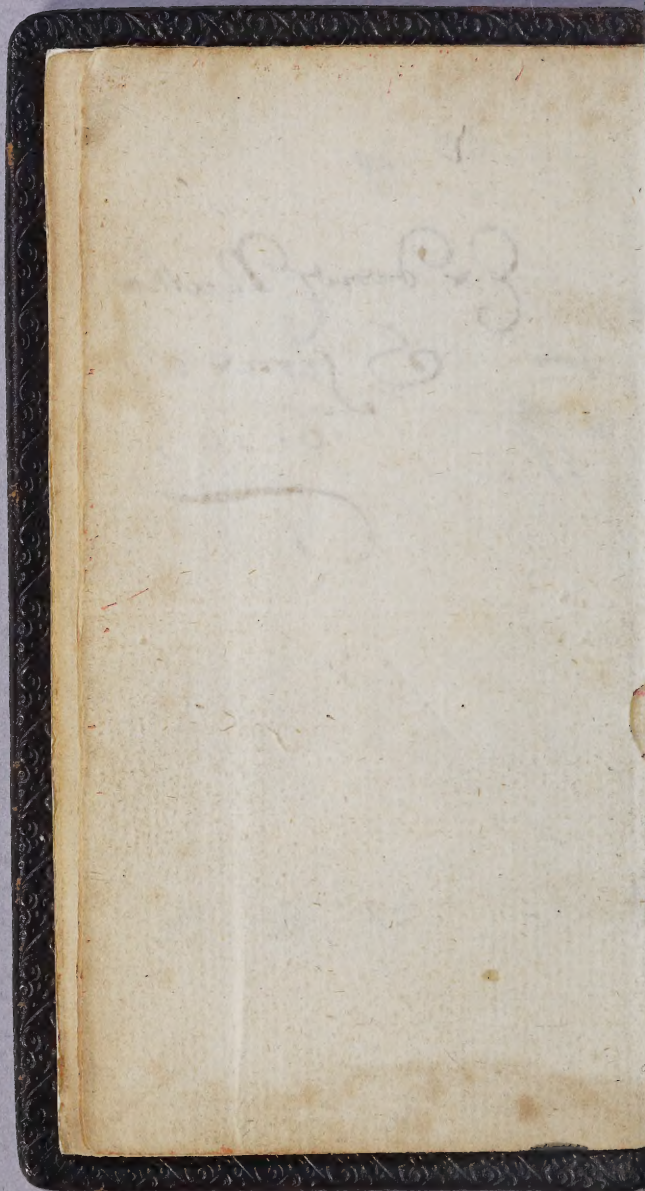
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THE
HISTORY
Of the
KINGDOME
OF
PORTUGAL;

With a Description thereof, and
it's Original and Growth:

*As also it's Conquest by Philip
the II. King of Spain.*

With it's Restauration under *John*
the IVth, Father of *Alphonso*
the VIth, now KING.

By a Person of Quality.



LONDON;

Printed by *John Redmayne*. 1661.

RPJCB

R E A D E R,

Here present unto thee
in this following History,
the whole State, and
various Fortunes of the Kingdome
of Portugal: In which, though
briefly, yet exactly are delineated
the changes and vicissitudes of
the Lusitanian Affaires; and
wherein likewise is represented a
people so zealous of their Princes
interest, as is not to be parallel'd
in these later Ages. I dare say,
though you have seen and read
many Relations, yet not any where
there is such a Concentrication
of all Concernments to a Nation
as in this. And also you will finde
A 2 some

*some notable Remarques concern-
ing the Kingdome of Spain, wor-
thy observation. Now as this
Discourse so full of choice Variety,
hath yielded me pleasure in the
collecting; so, I question not but
that it will afford thee a suitable-
nesse of satisfaction and delight in
the Reading. Vale.*

*Pag. 10. lin. 3. after Throne, read
The said Alphonso. Henry following.*



The Genealogte of the **KINGS**
of *Portugal*, from the beginning
of that Kingdome unto
this present.

Anno **H**enry of Lorrain, Ne-
1099. phew to the Earle of
Burgundy, and born at Beçanson,
married Terefia, the Daughter of
Alphonso the 6th King of Castile and
Leon, with whom he had in Dowry
the Earldome of Portugal, and go-
verned as Earl with great honour and
renown 12. Yeares

1139. I. Alphonso Henry his
son governed as Earl of Portugal 28.
yeares, and was this year honoured
with the title of King of Portugal, by
the Sovereigns of Castile and Leon,
for his gallant demeanour shown in
the Battel of Ourique, where five Ma-
humetan

humetan Kings with an Army of
400000. men, were by his valour and
conduct overthrown; and the same
Title confirmed on him by Alexander
the 6. Pope, & reigned King 45. Y.

1184. II. Sanches the first son
of Alphonso Henry reigned 28. Y.

1212. III. Alphonso the 2. son
of Sanches 11.

1223. IV. Sanches 2. son of Al-
phonso 2. 34.

1257. V. Alphonso the 3. Bro-
ther of Sanches 2. 22.

1279. VI. Dennis the son of
Alphonso 3. 48.

1325. VII. Alphonso 4. the son
of Dennis 32.

1357. VIII. Pedro son of Al-
phonso 4. 10.

1367. IX. Ferdinando the son
of Pedro, the last King of the lawfull
issue of Henry of Lorain 18.

1384. X. John the base son of
Pedro 48.

1433. XI. Edward the son of
John

John, and of the Lady Philip of Lan-
ster 5.

1438. XII. Alphonso the 5. son
Edward 43.

1481. XIII. John 2. son of
phonso 5. 14.

1495. XIV. Emanuel the Ne-
w of Edward, by his son Ferdi-
nd Duke of Visio 26.

1521. XV. Iohn 3. son of E-
manuel. 38.

1557. XVI. Sebastian the Ne-
w of John 3. by his son Don John,
ho was unfortunately slain in the
ld of Alcazar in Africa 21.

1578. XVII. Henry the Car-
nal, son of King Emanuel, the last
the male issue of Henry of Lor-
in 2.

1580. XVIII. Philip the 2.
Spain, and first of Portugal, son of
harles King of Castile, and the 5.
mperour of that name, and of the
ady Isabel his wife; Daughter of
manuel 18.

1598.

1598. XIX. Philip the 3. of Spain, and 2. of Portugal

1621. XX. Philip the 4. of Spain, and 3. of Portugal; during his Reign the Portugueses weary of the Spanish Government, chose for their King

1640. XXI. John Duke of Bragance, son of Theodosius, son of Katherine, daughter of Prince Edward. Son of Emanuel King of Portugal, who was in the year aforesaid proclaimed King by the Title of John the fourth, King of Portugal, Algarves, Africa, Arabia, India, Brasile, and the Isles of Terceras, &c.

1656. XXII. Alphonso the 6. now King of Portugal.



The History of the

K I N G D O M E

O F

P O R T U G A L,

from it's Original to this present.

Portugal is a part of
Spain, lying upon
 the furthest borders
 of the Ocean. It bor-
 reth upon the *East*, with
 the Kingdome of *Castile* upon
 the *West*, with the great *Ocean*,
 upon the *North* with *Gallicia*,
 and towards the *South* with the
Atlantick Sea, and *Andelu-*
 B *zia.*

zia. It contains in circuit 850 miles, whereof 400. run along the seashoar; the rest is main land which maketh it in form long and narrow. It hath in it 18. Cities, with many great villages & Castles, in number above 470. Three of these Cities have *Archbishopricks*, *Braga*, *Lisbone* & *Evora*, whereof the first is Lord both spiritual and temporal; nine have their *Bishopricks*, *Coimbra*, *Lamego*, *Visco*, *Porto*, *Miranda*, *Portalegre*, *Guardo*, *Leiria*, and *Eluas*; the other five remain without dignity, and those are *Braganza*, *Tavira*, *Lagos*, *Faro*, and *Silves*. These last four be in the Kingdome of *Algarve*, whereof one Bishop hath the title. It is watered with many Rivers, of which two are mo

famous

amous, *Tagus* and *Duero*: the
first runneth by the walls of *Lis-*
bone, and at six or seven miles Di-
stance payeth his tribute to the
Ocean, the other by the City of
Porto doth the same. From their
mouthes unto the City there are
no Rivers, but as it were armes
and bosomes of the Sea; and
most assured and capable ports
for many great ships, which may
sail far up against the stream, but
farther in that of *Lisbone*, then
the other; whereas many great
vessels pass 15. or 20. miles be-
fore the City. Besides these two
ports, twenty miles from *Lisbone*
towards the South is *Setuval*,
which hath a port capable of
many ships. And in *Algarves*
are *Tavira*, *Lagos*, and *Villeneuve*,
which three are of a reasonable

capacity. *Lisbone* is their principal City, on which the whole Realm depends, and is very populous, by the reason of the temperate situation, being distant from the *Aequinoctial* 39. degrees. A great part of this realm was sometimes united to the Crown of *Castile*; but in the year 1099. *Alphonfus* the sixth King of *Castile* gave that part which lyeth Northward in marriage with *Therasia* his bastard Daughter, to *Henry* Nephew to the Earl of *Burgundy*, born at *Beçanson*, who coming out of *France* with Count *Raymond* of *Tholouze* his Uncle, who was after Earl of *Gallicia*, went to the warres, which the *Castilian* made against the *Moors* which possessed *Spain*. *Portugal* was the

Kingdome of Portugal. 5

then obscure, poor and restrain-
d within streight limits. This
Henry govern'd it by the title of
Earl for the space of 12. yeares;
yet *Alphonse Henry* son and Heir
both to the fortunes and virtues
of this first Earl, did greatly aug-
ment it by his valiant Exploits,
taking many places from the
Moores by fine force, against
whom having won a great vi-
tory in a pitched field, 1139.
viz. when made General of the
Portugal Army, he encountred
the *Mahumetan* Kings, com-
manding an Army of four hun-
dred thousand *Moores*; which
region of Locusts were put to
flight by his courage and con-
duct, and became the first Tro-
phies of this valiant Worthy. He
was proclaimed King by his soul.

diers in a place called *Campo d'Ourique*. Which said Title was with great honour settled upon him by the Sovereigns of *Castile* and *Leon* for his gallant Demeanour shown in that Battel. (He had governed before the assumption of this Title twenty seven yeares as Earl of *Portugal*) after he was crowned King, he reigned 45. yeares with great honour and renown. The King, after the atchievement of so glorious a Battel, made it his endeavour to exhibit himself, *Tam Artibus quam Armis, ex utrisque Casarem*, and out of an infinite love to his Countrey, which he earnestly desired to keep free from the vassalage of other Nations, and to perpetuate the Royal Line of the Native *Portugueses*,

con.

Kingdome of Portugal. 7

convented that memorable Assembly of the Three Estates of *Portugal* in the Citie of *Lamego*, where were enacted many Laws, which they justly account their Fundamentals, as unalterable as those of the *Medes* and *Persians*, made Sacred by the observation of them both by Prince and People, to the holy tye of which they all oblig'd their Faith; these Laws are the ground on which, and from whence may be ratified & easily justified the undoubted Title of the now King of *Portugal*.

First, it was enacted, that his Son, and Grand-son, and so forward, should reign after him *in secula seculorum*, but if the King have only Daughters, the Eldest should be Queen after her Father,

ther, upon condition ſhe be married to a Native of *Portugal*, and that he be a Nobleman, who ſhall not take upon him the name of a King, untill he hath a Son born, nor wear a Crown on His head, nor take the right hand of his Wife.

But that which here is to be inſiſted on, is the laſt clauſe which is faithfully tranſcribed out of the ſaid Laws.

Sit iſta Lex in ſempiternum quod Prima Filia Regis accipiat maritum de Portugale, ut non veniat regnum ad extraneos; & ſi caſaverit cum Principe extraneo non ſit Regina: quia nunquam volumus noſtrum Regnum in de Portugaleſibus qui nos ſua fortitudine Reges fecerunt, ſine adjuto

Kingdome of Portugal. 9

*io alieno, per suam fortitudinem
& cum sanguine suo.*

Let it be a Law for ever, that
the King's eldest Daughter mar-
ry a Native of *Portugal*, that so
the Crown may never descend
to strangers; and in case she
should marry a Prince that is a
stranger, let her not be Queen:
for we will never have our King-
dome goe out of the Race of the
Portugals, who have made us
King's by their own Valour,
without forreign assistance, by
their own valour, and with the
effusion of their own bloud.

This Law was put in executi-
on after the death of *Ferdinando*,
the ninth King of that Race; for
Donna Beatrice his Daughter, be-
ing married to a forreign Prince,

was excluded, and King *Iohn* the First though illegitimate was advanced to the Throne. And following his victory, wonne *St. Arem* and *Lisbone*, and had the title of King confirmed by Pope *Alexander* the Fourth, for a small Tribute. His Successors *Alphonse* the Third who was Brother to *Sanches* the Second, both Sonnes of *Alphonse* the second Son of *Sanches* the first Son of the foresaid *Alphonse Henry*, did no lesse augment it by another means. For having before his coming to the Crown married with *Matilda* Countess of *Bouloigne* in *Picardie* being now in possession of the Realm, put her away and took to Wife *Beatrice* bastard Daughter to *Alphonso* the Tenth King of *Castile*,
sir.

Kingdome of Portugal. 11

renamed the Wife to have in Dowry with her the Kingdome of *Algarues*. So as their limits being extended as they be at this present, they began after they had subdued the *Moors*, to war with the Kings of *Castile*; since which time they did not remain idle, but under *John* the First, at the perswasion of *Henry* his Son they wonne much honour in *Mauritania Tingitana*, where they became masters of *Ceuta*, *Tanger*, and *Arzila*. By reason of these events they extend their hopes yet farther, so as the Islands of *Madera*, not far distant, and the *Terceras* lying from *Lisbone* 850. miles, in the 40. degree of Latitude, were by them discovered, and peopled.

And not yet content, they began

gan to coast *Africk* running along for many years, untill that coming to the other Hemisphere, they discovered all *Ethiopia*. And although *Alphonso* the Fifth renewed the war against the *Spaniard*, yet did they not discontinue their navigation; but in the end having made peace with the Catholick King *Ferdinand*, 1419. they had more leasure, to think of their new conquest. By these means the Realm was much strengthened, both with people & wealth, but much more encreased when as *Ferdinand* and *Isabell* King and Queen of *Castile*, expelled the *Jews* out of their Dominions, being then in great numbers, they agreed with *Iohn* the Second Successour to *Alphonso* the

Kingdome of Portugal. 13

he Fifth, paying eight Duckats
for every person to enter into
his countrey, upon condition to
depart at a certain time prefixed,
and that the King should ap-
point them shipping to tran-
sport them. Upon these con-
ditions there entred about
20000. Families; the time of their
departure being expired, many
remained slaves, others unwil-
ling to depart or to lose their
goods, were baptised; So as
under the name of new Chri-
stians, the greatest part remained
in *Portugal* unknown, being un-
distinguished, and allied for mo-
ney, with some Noble men of
the Countrey, they laboured to
be admitted for Citizens. Since
in the Reign of *Emanuel* the 14.
King, they continued their Na-
vigatio

vigation with great fervency. His predecessors having many years coasted along *Africk*, they built a Fort at *Argin*, took the Islands of *Hesperides*, which now are called *Cape-vert*, fortified the Castle of *S. George* in *Ethiopia*, which they call *Mina*: discovered the Princes Island, and that of *S. Thomas*, which lyeth perpendicularly under the Equinoctial. And passing further they entred into League with the Realms of *Congo* and *Angola*, all *Moores*, having passed the great Cape of *Buena*, *Esperanza*, and the Island of *St. Laurence* right against it upon the main lands they became lords of *Soffala*, *Mozambique* & *Melinde*. In the time of the said *Emanuel*, they passed the mouth of the Red sea, trafficking

Kingdome of Portugal. 15

icking at *Socotra* and *Calalicate*, they did run through the *Per-*
ian gulph, and having passed the mouth of the river *Indus*, they entered into *India*; where first by traffick, and after by force, they landed at *Calicut* *Cochin* and other places thereabouts, but more strongly then any other place, under the conduct of *Alphonso Albuquerque* a famous Captain at *Goa* (a small Island in the Realm of *Accen*, neer unto the Countrey of *Idalcan*) the which is now a City with an Archbishopsrick chief of that State, where the Viceroy maketh his ordinary abroad. They have gone along that Coast building small fortresses, & having turned back to the mouth of the said *Gulph*, they became Masters of the Isle of

Ormuz,

Ormuz, and along that coast have conquered the Cities of *Chaul*, *Damane*, *Bazin*, and *Diu*. Upon the point of the coast of *Malabar* (which they call the *Cape of Comery*) turning towards the gulph of *Ganges* they have traffick and fortresses in the Isle of *Zeilan*, which some take to be the ancient *Taprobana*, where groweth the best Cinnamon. And having passed the said gulph to the *East* and the mouth of *Ganges*, they discovered the other coast, at the point whereof, which the ancients call the golden *Chersonesus*, they became Lords of the Town of *Malaca*, 25. miles from the great Island of *Sumatra*, held also of some for *Taprobana*. And passing further not only by their
Traffick

Kingdome of Portugal. 17

traffick in the Realm of *Pegu*,
and other Countries in the firm
land, but also by their Naviga-
tion they have discovered the
greater and lesser *Iava*, the King-
dome of *China*, the great Sea of
the Isles of *Molucques*, from
whence come all the Cloves and
Nutmegs, and the Isle of *Iapan*.
They have also in the time of
manuel conquered, (opposite
to *Ethiopia*, and the Cape of *Bu-
na Esperanza*,) the Province
which they call *S. Croix*, com-
monly called *Brasil*, joyning to
Peru, running 1500. miles in
length; yet stretching not far in-
to the main Land, They have di-
vided it into eight *Captainships*,
and have in a manner given it to
those that did conquer it, re-
serving to the King the greatest
part

part of the jurisdiction. And although for a time it did seem of small profit, so as the Criminal Judges of *Portugal* did and do yet still, confine and banish thither Thieves and Murtherers and such like malefactors; yet being fertile it is greatly inhabited so as at this day there are great dwellings, and many buildings for sugars. The principal townes be the *Bay of All saints*, and *Per nanbuc*. *Emanuel* being possessed of so large an Empire, had his felicity increased also in the multitude of his children. This man had three wives; of the first, which was *Isabel*, Daughten to *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*; widow to *Alphonso*, son to *Iohn* the second of *Portugal*; he had no other children (for she dyed in

Kingdome of Portugal. 19

child birth) but *Michael*, who
ed in the cradle; who had
en, as they say, the corner-
one to unite it and *Spain* toge-
er. But by his death the *Portu-*
ls lost the Kingdomes of *Ca-*
le and *Arragon*, whereof *Ema-*
el & *Isabel* his wife were sworn
inces, the issue male of the
oud royal being extinct in *Ca-*
le. His second wife which was
ary sister to *Isabel* the daugh-
r of the said *Ferdinando*,
rought him many children,
iz. six sonnes, and two daugh-
ers; *Isabel* was married to *Char-*
s the fifth Emperour, *Beatrice*
o *Charles* the third Duke of
avoy; *Iohn* did inherit the King-
omes, *Lewis* dyed without
arrying, leaving behind him
Anthony his bastard son, who
was

was after *Prior of Crato*, and pretended to the Crown. *Ferdinand* deceased without heirs, so did *Alphonse* who was Cardinal called by the title of *S. Blase*, and *Henry* Cardinal by the title of *Quatre Coronas*, this outlived all the rest, and succeeded *Sebastian*. *Edward* married *Isabel* daughter to *James* Duke of *Bragance*; by whom he had *Mary*, which afterwards was married to *Alexander Farnese* Prince of *Parma*, and *Katharine*, wife to *John* Duke of *Bragance*; he had likewise a son, which being born after the death of his father was likewise called *Edward*; this is he, who disfavoured by King *Sebastian* dyed at *Euora* in the year 1576. Of his third wife which was *Leonora* daughter to King

Kingdome of Portugal. 21

King *Philip* the first of *Castile*,
Arch-Duke of *Austria*, who was
after married to *Francis* the first,
King of *France*; he had none
but *Charles*, who dyed young;
and *Mary*, who being about 56.
years old, dyed a Maid at *Lis-*
bone, 1578. But returning to
John, the third son of the second
wife, who succeeded *Emanuel*
the Kingdome, 1521. He
contracted Marriage with *Ka-*
therine, sister to the Emperour
Charles the fifth, and had issue
Mary, who after was the first
wife of *Philip* the second, King
of *Castile*; from whom issued
Charles, who dyed young. The
same *John* and *Katharine* had
many male children, which died
young, one only out-lived the
rest, named *John*; who as some
say

say dyed young with excessive love of his wife, sister to the said *Philip*, leaving her great with child; who was after delivered of *Sebastian*, who succeeded his grandfather in the Diadem 1557. This Prince, being very young, strong of body, very valiant, and fondly desirous to eternize his Name, by feats of War in the twentieth year of his age, began to put his resolution in practice, contriving War against the *Indians*, but being diverted by his kinsmen and Nobles, from the voyage to the *Indies*, they laid before him another project, (the better to dissuade him) which was to annoy the *Moores* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, which he approved, and put in execution

pro

Kingdome of Portugal. 23

extending the end of his voyage
be the restoring of *Muley Ma-*
met chased out of his King-
ome, by his Unkle *Muley Mo-*
; he passed into *Africk*, with
ost of his Nobility, and a great
rmy, where in a pitched field at
Alcazar, he was slain, his Nobi-
y captivated, and his Army ut-
rly diiconfited. This Battell
as famous by the death of three
ings, 7. Aug. 1578. *Sebastian*
ar slain in the Fight,
Muley Mahomet, in
s flight hastily pas-
ng the River *Muca-*
en was drowned.

Muley Moluc
died of a na-
tural disease
in the time
of the battell.

ut many of the *Portugals* are of
pinion that this *Sebastian* was
ot killed, but that for shame and
orrow returning not home
e wandered from place to
place

24 *The History of the*
place, and at last was found and
avowed at *Venice*. And from
thence carried to *Naples*, where
he was kept three dayes & three
nights in a dark Dungeon, with
out any sustenance, but a knife
and an halter: brought into
Spain by the King's command
where at last he dyed. A man
in whom so many circumstances
met to make up a truth, that the
very *Spaniards* use to say, that
either he was the true *Sebastian*
or else the Devil in his likeness.
This valiant and unfortunate
Sebastian, being thus unhappily
taken away, the old Cardinal
Henry took the reines into his
own hands, which he held about
a year and half. In which space
many made claim to the succe
sion. The Catholick King *Philip*
th

Kingdome of Portugal. 25

The Second put himself formost,
being born of *Isabell* the eldest
daughter of *Emanuel*. *John* Duke
of *Bragance* challenged the
realm as the right of *Katherine*
his Wife, alledging that he was
heir unto the succession, then
the Catholick King, being
(although a woman) daugh-
ter to the said *Edward*, Bro-
ther to the said *Isabell*. And
that by the fundamental Law of
Portugal, made in the Conven-
tion at *Lamego*, which both
Prince and People were sworn
to observe; none could chal-
lenge the Crown of *Portugal* but
himself. That Law excluding
the Females from succession to
the Crown, if not married to a
Native *Portugal*. *Alexander*
the Prince of *Parma*, Sonne to
C Octavius

Octavius Farnesse did pretend
for his eldest Son *Raimucius*, a
male, issued from *Mary* the eldest
Daughter to the said *Edward*, S
ster to the said *Katherine*. *Em*
nuell Phillibert Duke of *Savoy* al
though Son to *Beatrice*, younger
Sister to the Catholick King
Mother, and younger then the
said King, did not yet leave o
his pretentions, but with greater
modesty. The peoples pretere
tion was not unconsidered, fo
that the Issue male of their King
failing, they pretended the el
ction to belong to them, the
grounded it, that women di
never succeed; but in an inter
reign, a woman was excluded
and *John* the First, King of *Portu*
gal chosen by the people. The
pretention of *Katherine de M*

Kingdome of Portugal. 27

Isabel Queen-mother of *France*,
was likewise fortified with lively
reasons by her Embassadours:
the ground was, That when *San-
ches* the Second reigned in
Portugal, whom they called *Ca-
llelo* for the habit he used, *Al-
phonse* his Brother married with
Matilda then Countesse of *Bul-
sign* in *Picardy*, and that after
by the weaknesse of *Sanches*, the
people with the consent of Pope
Honorius the Third, called in *Al-
phonse* to be Tutor and Gover-
nor of the Realm, and although
at his coming he did but usurp,
yet soon after, the King dying
without heirs, the Earl did law-
fully inherit the Crown, having
and before by his *French* Wife
some Children, who understand-
ing her Husband to be King, and

not to return any more to *Bouloign*: she went to him into *Portugal*, but for that *Alphonse* now King did treat a Marriage in *Castile*, to have the Kingdome of *Algarves* in dower, as he afterwards had, she was neither seen nor received by him; The Queen and Embassadors therefore inferred, that all the Kings which had succeeded him, and his children had as bastards unjustly usurped, and that the Kingdome ought to return by direct line, to the heirs of the lawfull children of *Alphonse* and the Countess of *Bouloign*, whom they said to be Queen *Katherine* of *Medices* Daughter to *Lawrence* of *Medices*, and *Magdalen* of *Bouloign*, the only remainder in direct Line of that house, and heirs to

Kingdome of Portugal. 29

the County, the which although she did not then possess, being incorporate by the Kings of *France*, as a matter of importance seated upon the limits of *Flanders* and *England*; yet they gave unto the Queen in recompence the Earldome of *Loranguel* which she enjoyed. Lastly, *Anthony*, Prior of *Crato*, son of *Lewis* who, was brother to the King *Henry*, sought the Crown, saying he was legitimate; and that this opinion of Bastardie was only ext, and dropt as an Aspersion upon him to put him in an incapacity of intitling himself to the Diadem of *Portugal*. But King *Henry* being desirous to prefer the title of *Katharine* of *Bragance*, pronounced him illegitimate,

and when he appealed to the Pope, a second sentence passed against him, whereby he was deprived not onely of title, but of all honours, and commodities and banished the Countrey. After which King *Philip* wrought over King *Henry* to his devotion, by the means of his Confessor; corrupted the Nobility with rewards, & promises by the ministry of the Duke of *Osuna*, and *Christopher de Mera* his Ambassadors; and transported many thousands of old souldiers out of *Italy*, *Germany* and *Flanders* into *Spain*, 1580 to be ready for all occasions against *Portugal*; which in the year following he had occasion to employ: for King *Henry* dying, and the goverment of the

Realm

realm by the appointment of the Estates and the King in his time, being letled in the hands of five Governours; three of them were corrupted by the Spaniard; which the Estates mistrusting dissolved; they themselves being likewise divided, the greatest part of the Nobility, with the whole Clergy being for the Catholick King; but the people were violent for *Anthony*: yet the Governours seemed to prepare for war, under which pretence they dispatched all gentlemen of sort which were of the popular faction, as it were unto several charges, who accepted of them, thinking it proceeded from trust, when their intent was to be rid of those, who being pretent hindered their resolu-

tions ; and yet being absent, could do no good, because they could do nothing but by commission ; yea the *Spanish* pistols, and hope to rise (although by treachery) prevailed so far, as that *Lewis Caesar*, chief Purveyor, sometimes with one let, sometimes with another, expressly hindered the whole current of Affairs. King *Philip* the Second being assisted with these Partisans, though he could not pretend so far as the Duke of *Parma*, as being descended from a daughter whose brother's Heirs must in all reason be preferred before hers; yet to acquire a Kingdome which might joyn the whole Continent of *Spain* together in one hand, for the disinheriting of all right, caused his

Martial

Kingdome of Portugal. 33

artial favourite the Duke of
Alva, who was General of the
army to take the field; who
attred the Frontiers, and seized
upon divers Towns by accord,
which the populars hearing of,
which were with *Anthony* at
.Arem proclaimed him King,
that so they might have a head
to their confused body. After
which *Anthony* repaired to *Lis-*
bone, and there was sworn, sent
the Count of *Vimioso* to *Setu-*
al, whence he expelled the Go-
vernours, who there had intend-
ed to admit the *Spanish* Gallies,
so that all the places about *Lis-*
bone were at his devotion. But
Alva very much prevailed, as
well through his own good di-
cipline; as the inconstancy,
readinesse, and unskilfulnesse of

his enemies: so that he soon conquered the whole Kingdome of *Algarves*, notwithstanding the Pope, (thinking it not convenient in reason of State, that the Catholick King, whose power already was so formidable in *Italy*, should grow more potent by the addition of a new Kingdom) had sent his Legate to exhort him to desist from Armes, offering himself a Judge to decide the rights of the Pretendants: but the *Spaniard* being loath to put that to compromise, whereof he was already assured, deceived him with delays so long, until the Victory was even in his hands. So that the feares of *Anthony* encreased as his hopes decayed: the Duke of *Bragance*, and the greatest part of the Nobility making

Kingdom^e of Portugal. 35

making their peace with the enemy to their best advantage, no hope of relief remaining from other Countries, (a foundation built upon succours from the enemies illwillers, being allwaies unsure, since they will not declare themselves, unless their companion be strong :) and his Army which he had leavied, being composed, either of unwilling minds or unable bodies, since all were Mechanicks, Mariners, Slaves, or Religious persons, whose vaunts before the fight did more inflame, then their valour in fight did defend him, whom they had inflamed. Yet such as they were, they banded together under the leading of *Anthony*, at *Alcantara* expecting the Enemy, 1580. where they

they were put to rout, chased to *Lisbone* walls, and the Suburbs sacked, a thousand *Portugals* being slain in fight, partly in their trenches, and partly at the defence of a Bridge, where they made a valorous resistance. *Anthony* fled to *Viana*, whither he was so sharply pursued by *Zanches d' Avila* Mareschal of the field, that in the habit of a mariner, he hardly escaped in a small Boat, both captivity from his pursuers, and drowning through the violence of wind and waves. The year 1581. following, he escaped into *France* from *Setuval* in a *Flemish* ship, which he did hire, by the aid of a woman and a religious person, where he incited the Duke of *Alexander* to annoy the Catholic

Kingdome of Portugal. 37

King in *Brabant*, and the Queen-mother (who seemed discontented with the *Spaniard*, for interrupting the course of Justice by the violence of arms) to assist him with men and munition for the recovery of *Portugal*, and the defence of the *Terceraes*, who stood out in his cause, and had vanquished *Peter de la Baldes* with the losse of 400. of his men who had been sent thither to reduce those *Islands* to the obedience of the King of *Spain*. *Portugal* was now peaceably enjoyed by the Catholick King, who had made his magnificent entry into *Lisbone*, granted a general pardon to all of *Anthony's* faction, excepting the Religious and some few particulars, and received the oath of allegiance to him.

himself and *Don Diego* his Sonne from the States of; At this time *Anthony* was armed by the Queen-mother with 60. Sail and 7000. men for the assurance of the Islands and the surprizing of the *Indian Fleet*, under the leading of *Philip Strozzi* and *Monsieur Brisack*; against whom was sent the Marquesse of *Saint Croix* with a strong Army, who joined with the *French* near the Island *St. Michael* in a bloody Fight, wherein *Strozzi* and the Count *Vimioso* were slain, much blood spilt on both sides, but the *French* received the Foil, and yet not so weakened, but that *Anthony* retained the Islands in his devotion, from whence he afterwards sailed into *France*, leaving *Emanuel de Silva* Governour

Kingdome of Portugal. 39

our behind. After the report of his Victory, the Catholick King imagining his assurance of *Portugal* to be good departed into *Castile*, leaving Cardinal *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria* Viceroy in his stead, having first received a new oath to his Son *Don Philip*, because *Don Diego* his eldest Son was deceased. But because he meant to make his conquest intire, 1583. the year following he sent the Marquesse of *S^t. Croix* with a greater Navy then before to the Islands, where 1200. *French* under the leading of *Monsieur du Chattes* being joyned with those *Portugals* which were under *Emanuel de Silva* made a valiant resistance, but being oppressed with so great a number of enemies, being

10000.

40 *The History of the*

10000. trained Soldiers at least the *French* yielded upon composition, and *Emanuel de Silu* was taken and beheaded. After which *Victory Faiole* likewise was reduced to obedience after some small resistance, with the rest of those Islands.

And thus was the whole Kingdome of *Portugal* brought under the power of the Catholick King, with all the dependencies upon that Crown, and continued so for the space of sixty years, when suddenly dispossessed by a Potent Party appearing for *John Duke of Bragança* descended from *Edward* the youngest Son of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*, which wrought so cunningly and successfully in his behalf, That the
King

Kingdome of Portugal. 41

King of *Spain* was sooner dissatisfied of the Kingdome of *Portugal* then he heard of any plot or practice set on foot against him.

Now for fuller satisfaction concerning the exclusion of the King of *Spain* out of *Portugal*, is necessary to relate the particulars of that History.

There have ever been a certain Antipathy and enmity betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, as great as between the *Spaniard* and *French*. But since they have been subject to the Kings of *Spain*, they have been so averse from the Government that the Parish Priests and Preachers at the end of their Mass and Sermons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to say two *Ave Maries*, to the end that it would please

please our Saviour & the blessed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) the *Castillians*, expecting always some favourable occasion to make an universal Revolt.

Notwithstanding, in the year 1636. the new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally imposed, that is Five *per Cent.* upon all Estates & Merchandise; which being judged not only very grievous, but also most unjust, gave occasion to all the Southern part of *Portugal* to rise in arms, and had no question set the whole Kingdom on fire, had it not been quencht by the great care of the *Infanta Margaret of Savoy*, the King's Aunt, then Governess.

The Court of *Spain* observed in

Kingdome of Portugal. 43

g hereupon the inclinations
of that people to an universal re-
volt, resolved to use the best
means to secure it: In the first
place, to allure forth the great
Duke of *Bragance*, who for
riches, power, number of Te-
nants, affection of the people,
and kindred, was the chief No-
bleman not only of *Portugal*, but
of all *Spain*, and (which was
more then all) had an undoubt-
ed right to the Crown of *Portu-
gal*, and therefore certainly it
was a cruel pity in *Philip* the se-
cond, to seize upon this King-
dome, and yet to leave the pre-
tender to the Crown, not only
alive, but greater & higher then
ever he was: It being an infal-
ble Maxime, That *nothing can
be sufficient to secure his Loyalty,*
who

who hath power enough to justify
disloyalty. To make sure of the
Duke, they first offered him the
Government of *Milan*, which
he modestly refused, resolving
not to stirre forth of *Portugal*.
Hereupon the Count *Olivarez*,
Duke of *S. Lucar*, was resolved
to try all wayes imaginable; to
which the Rebellion of *Catal*
nia seemed to offer a fit opportu
nity for this design; for the Count
Olivarez politickly gave out
that the King was to go in per
son against the *Catalonians*; and
therefore that all the Nobility in
the King's Dominions were to
appear within four Months at *M*
drid, to wait upon the King in the
Expedition. But the Duke of *Br*
gance wel knowing the affection
of the *Portugals*, and suspicion c
th

the Castilians ; to the end that
he might take off the one, and
secure the other, retires himself
to his Countrey-house, there to
follow his Hunting ; excusing
himself to the *Count Olivarez*,
that his affairs at present were in
so bad a condition, that he could
not appear abroad with that
splendor and dignity that be-
came a person of *Quality* ;
and that he was confident he
could doe his Majesty better
service by staying at home
when all the rest of the Nobility
were gone forth. This answer
much augmented the former su-
ppositions of the *Count Olivarez* ;
wherefore he resolved to make
use of the most exquisite dissi-
mulation that ever he had done
in all his life ; and because it was

a most ticklish affair, an extraordinary caution and subtilty was necessary: First then, the *Council* *Olivarez* by Letters assures the Duke of *Bragance* he was well satisfied with his reasons, and of his good inclination to his Majesty's service. Secondly, they make a shew of true amity, and seemed to be very compassionate of what regarded the Dukes Interest. Thirdly, he assured him that the King was very well content that he should continue there, and to testify unto him the confidence and trust was repos'd in him, made him General of all the *Milition* of *Portugal*, leaving it to his choice to reside in what place he pleased near *Lisbone*; and to supply his present necessity, sent him

in sixty thousand Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the Count
variz appeared to those that
only the outside of the busi-
ness, so strange and so prejudi-
cial to the Kings interest, that
they cryed out, This was the
way to lose all, the rather
because by calling back the
Count from his retired life at his
country-house, he was now
exposed to the view of the *Lis-*
ians, in whose thoughts the
house of *Bragance* hath ever
been represented as right heir to
the Crown, that his presence
it needs augment the hopes
of the *Portugals*, and new kindle
their desires to have a King of
their own.

Lastly, That the *Militia* of
Portugal was put into those very
hands

hands that aspired to the Sc
pter : but this kind of dealing
was the *Count Olivarez's* ord
nary course , who was oft hea
to brag that he gained muc
more by such counterfeit *Car*
ses, then with downright threa
It was never *Olivarez's* intentio
to trust the Duke of *Braganc*
but to carry the businesse so, th
the Duke might trust him. An
indeed, what greater testimo
of confidence could have be
imagined, then to send the Du
near *Lisbone* , give him the com
mand of all the Forces, and sup
ply him with monies. All the
crafts and subtilties no dou
had bin strong enough to ha
charmed the Dukes spirit , a
to have made him to confi
in *Olivarez*, but that the partic

acquaintance he had with his
 dealings, had instructed him to
 stand upon his guard. In the
 mean time the *Infanta Marga-*
 ta upon whose shoulders all
 the good and bad events of *Por-*
 ugal was like to fall, amazed at
 these manifest opportunities of
 revolt were offered to the
 Duke, advertised the King there-
 by divers Letters, whereunto
 he received cold answers, full of
 riddles and darknesse; the ob-
 scurity whereof a little after
 seemed much greater; For,
 without giving her any notice,
 the *Spaniards* that kept Garri-
 son in *St. Iohn's Castle*, which
 commanded *Lisbone*, were
 drawn forth, at a time when the
 safety and security of the whole
 Kingdome depended upon the

D

Castles

Castles strength, & that strength upon the fidelity of those *Spanish* souldiers; but it was a stratagem wherein consisted the last attempt of *Olivarez* to secure the Duke; and that his cunning might not be discovered, but he hid for a time, staid 'till Summer 1640. before he would invite afresh the Duke to come to Court, which he did at length by a large Letter; wherein after ample testimonies of affection he much commended the Loyalty of the Duke, his vigilance and diligence in his Office of Generals; and the happy effect of his authority over the *Portugals*; then represented unto him the sad condition of the Monarchy, by reason of the disorders of *Flanders*, disasters of *Italy*, and

Kingdome of Portugal. 51

the great preparations of the
Turk; but chiefly because of the
most powerfull Enemies of the
French, already entred into
Spain by the assistance of the
Catalonians: that the only way to
save the Kingdome, was to chase
away these last, but that this
could not be well effected but by
vigorous assistance of all the
Grandees of *Spain*, of which he
was the chief; He might by his
presence, and with a good num-
ber of his Tenants, give exam-
ple to others; and that to this
his Majesty expected him
every moment, with design to
honour him, & conferre upon
him priviledges and dignities of
high concernment. Now al-
though the Duke of *Bragance*
is reputed a man not very well

versed in the world, yet he carried himself with so much wisdom and discretion, that after he had supplied the King with a considerable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refused to go in person; but using craft against craft, retired himself to his Countrey house, so that he might take off a suspicion of jealousy, that he plotted any thing against the State. The Count *Olivarez* in this used all fair means, because he saw there was no hope of prevailing otherwise, insomuch that by reciprocal dissimulation each of them laboured to give testimonie of singular affection and perfect confidence.

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occasions, observing these proceedings

Kingdome of Portugal. 53

edings, and foreseeing what
ould be the issue, wrote to the
ing and to *Olivarez* very ur-
nt letters, protesting that if
eedy remedy were not taken,
e Kingdome must needs be
st: the King hereunto gave no
swer; but Duke *Olivarez* in
s Letters useth her like a silly
oman, fitter to govern a Fami-
then a Kingdome, bidding her,
at if she comprehended not
e mysteries of State, at least she
ould not discover them. In the
ean time *Olivarez* sent secret
structions to *Don Lopez de Os-*
, and *Don Antonio de Oquendo*,
er they had relieved *Flanders*
th men and money, to put in
th his whole Fleet upon the
oast of *Portugal*; and so soon
the Duke of *Bragance* should

D 3 come

come aboard the ships, according to the duty of his place, and in his new office, they should set sail and bring him away to *Cales*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downes* in the year 1639. Hereupon it being thought necessary to weaken the *Portugals* by draining the Kingdome of superfluous humours, a great number of Soldiers were drawn forth, which inflamed more those ill humours, that had been much stirred by the divers discontent and distaste which generally was taken against *Michael Vasconzellos* chief Secretary of State, who taking upon him the management of all affairs, leaving to the *Infanta* onely the bare Title of *Vice-Queen*, governed absolutely

according to his own will and
pleasure, being a man of unsuf-
ferable petulancy, and set as
controller of his Mistresses ac-
tions: and in *Madrid* the prin-
cipal affairs of *Portugal* were
managed by *Don Diego Suarez*,
father in law to *Vasconzellos*.
These, with some other miscar-
riages, were the true occasions
of that general revolt, which was
contrived in few dayes, and
executed in fewer houres. For
soon as some of the chief
nobility met privately toge-
ther: viz. *Don Antonio de Al-*
meida, *D. Antonius Dalmada*,
Franciscus Mendoza, *Franciscus de*
Mello, and *Georgius de Mello*
his brother, all men of Noble
extraction, wise, and well in
affaires. They began the discourse

of the many grievances, into
lerable taxations, pride and au
rogancy of the *Castilians* that
were Officers of State, in part
cular of the tyranny of *Vascon*
zellos, their Liberties violated
their Clergy impoverished, their
Nobility destined for slaught
er, their Countrey ruined, and
all their Priviledges engraven
upon a Marble pillar, exposed
to the publick view, violated
and infringed, &c. They began
to propound with themselves
how they might find a Remedy
for the freeing their Countrey of
those insufferable Thraldomes,
and restore it to it's pristine Pri
viledges. And suddenly they re
solved to have the judgement
of *Don Gondicales Couttingho*, an
ancient, grave, and discreet man,
and

and in great esteem and authority with the *Portugueses*, and in whom they could well confide; being alwayes ready both in zeal and judgement to shew his love to his Countrey: but at that time by infirmity of body forc't to keep his chamber. When the matter was propounded, he presently commended the enterprise, but thought it very difficult; therefore advised them to secrecy, and to deliberate all occurrences. They likewise for the satisfaction of their consciences advised with *D. Rodrigues Cunha*, Archbishop of *Lisbone*, concerning the lawfullnesse of this great Affair, whether they might prosecute without sin. The Reverend Bishop at first hearing was amazed at such an

D s unlook't

unlook't for a Message. But upon some mature thoughts told them, it was true, and he could not deny but that the Kings of *Spain* had usurped the Crown of *Portugal* for some long time. But wish't them to be well advised, for the *Castilians* were watchfull and powerfull. It was proposed at the same private meeting to change it into a Commonwealth; But the Archbishop of *Lisbone* with powerfull reasons made abortive that design presently at the first motion of it to him, and set their thoughts upon endeavouring to win the Duke of *Bragance* to accept of the Crown. The Duke's name was *Iohn*, son to *Theodosius*, son to *Katherine*, who was daughter to *Edward*, son to *Emanuel* King

Portugal. So it was agreed
at one Don Gaston Cotigno
ould make this overture to
the Duke, who went immedi-
ately to his Highnesse at His
countray house at *Villa Vicosa*
the Court of the Duke of *Bra-*
ance, and there told him of the
general discontent of the peo-
ple, of the general consent of the
Nobility and Clergy to receive
him as their King; and that the
present conjuncture of affairs
seemed to invite him to em-
brace without delay so pro-
bable and necessary a design for
that now the House of *Austria*
was at a low ebb, distracted with
Wars on every side, all the forces
of *Spain* employed against *Ca-*
talonia; that they could not want
assistance from *France*, and
others

others that were jealous of the greatnesse of that House; that now was the time for him to recover that Right which had been so long detained from his Ancestors; that Fortune seldom offers a man a Kingdome; that this opportunity being lost, in vain might He hereafter hope for the like, or for succour from the *Portugals*, when He shall be clapt in prison at *Madrid*; that if He would not take it upon Him, the whole Kingdome was resolved to change into a *Republick*, and then He should not only be equalized with the rest of low condition, but hated by all, and looked upon as one who refused to be an instrument of His Countries Liberty, and so should be the most

most unhappy man amongst them.

After a long silence, the Duke told him he thanked him and the whole Nobility for their affections towards him, but that this was a businesse of such weight, that it required a more mature deliberation; That he knew well, that this was an affair of that kind, that knew no *medium* betwixt the Crown and the Subject.

The next night communicating the whole businesse to his Wife, who is sister to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, a Woman of Manly courage, fit for such a bold Enterprize; and wavering with himself whether he had better consent to the Nobility, or to *Madrid*, his Wife thus briefly

briefly spake to him; My Friend
If thou goest to *Madrid*, thou
runnest the hazard of losing thy
Head; if thou acceptest the
Crown, thou runnest the same
hazard; If then thou must per-
ish, better die nobly at home
then basely abroad: At which
words the Duke was so anima-
ted, that he came forth of his
Closet, and bad one of his Con-
fidents, to wit, *Pinto Ribeiro*, good
and acquaint the Nobility, that
he was resolved to undertake the
same Enterprize, and run the
same hazard with them all; this
was in the beginning of *November*
1640. whereupon, immediat-
ly. (for this businesse could not
suffer delay) the Nobility about
Midday dispersed themselves in
to several places of the City, and

the

they had agreed; some amongst
the guard of *Swisses*; some to-
wards the lodging of the *Infan-*
try; some to the *Castle*; others
to the *Spanish Fleet* in the Ha-
ven; others to the *Spanish Corps*
of *Gard* before the Kings Palace;
and others to the Lodgings of
Vasconzellos: And at the hour
appointed, a Pistoll being shot
off near the Palace, the next fell
upon the *Swisse* guard; and o-
thers hearing of the noise of
them, fell on in their appointed
stations, made themselves Ma-
sters of all in a moment, without
killing but one *Swisse* who made
resistance, besides *Vasconzellos*,
who was killed in his Chamber,
and thrown down out of his
window to be a publick spectacle
to the people. Others pretending
them-

themselves before the *Vice Queen*, she told them, That this insurrection had no other aim but to revenge themselves upon *Vasconzellos*, she assured them upon returning to their obedience, to gain a general pardon from the King. But she was answered, That as for their most unjust grievances they had now received satisfaction upon *Vasconzellos*, and had no other King but *Don Iohn* the Fourth. Hereupon the cry went all over *Lisbone*, *God save King Iohn*; and from one of the clock till three all shops were shut; but then all were again set open with so great joy and content of the Citizens, that all rancour and malice set apart, the most inveterate enemies embraced one another with
tears

Kingdome of Portugal. 63
ars of joy. The *Infanta* for
ore security they removed a-
ay from the Palace to the house
here anciently the *Infanta's*
Portugal were wont to dwell,
aving her some Souldiers to
ard her. The Archbishop of
sbone went in solemn proces-
on through the City, and to en-
ourage the people, and fix
em the better in their resolu-
ons in chusing a new King,
ade use of one of the nails
herewith Christ was nail'd to
e Crosse, which he carried in
hand, thereby authorizing
is insurrection with an act of
eligion, to intimate to the peo-
, that all was ordained by the
cial providence of Heaven,
d that in defending the just
ht and Cause of the Duke of
Bragance,

66 *The History of the*
Bragance & the Liberties of Po
tugal, they should defend the
cause of God: To corroborate
which conceit, they made use
certain old *Prophecies* & new *Pro*
digies, that in the person of the
Duke was verified a certain app
rition of Christ to King *Alphon*
just as he was ready to give batt
to the five Kings of the *Moors*, b
which he was promised not o
ly victory, but that he and h
generations should reign to the
sixteenth Generation, at which
his Race should be thought ext
inct, but should flourish aga
when it should be least of a
thought upon: They made the
observations also upon the day
being the first of *December*, c
which day the City was rece
vered out of the hands of the

Kingdome of Portugal. 67

doors, and seized upon by *Philip*
the Second, so that it was a day
fatal to *Lisbone*. Amongst other
prodigies that were given out to
keep the common people
the better in their loyalty
to their new King, one
was, that the next day in the
chamber where *Vasconzellos* was
killed, there were found so great
a number of *Bats*, that none
could enter into the Room. Al-
though that the plot should be kept
secret so long time, (for it was
plotted some weeks before it
was executed,) was reckon'd as a
great wonder, that among so
many persons of different de-
grees, kindred, age, rich and
poor, the design should be kept
undiscovered. Another as great
wonder was, that *Lisbone*, a
City

City so wonderfully populous and the whole Kingdom should at the same time with one universal acclamation accept of the Duke; not one person gaining saying, That all the Forts and Castles garrison'd by *Spaniards* should be delivered up without resistance, and that all the *Spaniards* also should be sent away and the quiet of the Kingdom settled without the effusion more blood then of two or three persons. The Marquesse de *Puebla*, kinsman to the Duke *Olivarez*, with some other of the principal *Spaniards*, were selected as Hostages for those *Portugals* that should be found at *Madrid*, or elsewhere in the Catholick King's Dominions. The day following the Duke made

P

Kingdome of Portugal. 69

entry into *Lisbone*, with the
general acclamations of all sorts,
singing, *God save King Iohn*, all
the Canons discharging, Bells
ringing, with Bonfires and Fire-
works for three nights following.
And the more to gain the peo-
ple's affections, divers imposi-
tions were taken off, prisoners set
at liberty, and Offices conferr'd
upon the Race of those whose
ancestors had enjoyed the same
under the natural Kings of *Por-
tugal*.

All sorts of Men, Clergy or
lay-men or women, brought in
their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to
make money for the mainte-
nance of this new Kingdome.
The Clergy brought in as a gift
a hundred thousand Crowns,
the Nobility four hundred thou-
sand,

70 *The History of the*
land, and the people one Milli
of Gold.

The 15 of *December* the Ki
was sworn, and *January* the 2
following, was declared & co
firmed in a general Assembly
Parliament of the Three State
Lords Spiritual, Lords Temp
ral, and Commons of that Kir
dome.

The King sent a courtes
Complement by some Nob
to the *Infanta Margaret* of S
voy, Governess for the King
Spain assuring her of all civil
sage befitting a Princess of h
quality, desiring her withal
forbear all discourse where
she might instill into his subje
hearts any opinion prejudicial
his most just and righteous cau
But she notwithstanding, wi

mu

Kingdome of Portugal. 71

uch boldnesse, after many expressions of thankfulness to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to those Nobles to lay aside all vain hopes, and return to their true allegiance, not doubting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already passed; nor is any *Rhetorick* powerful enough to perswade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he was proclaimed King, affecting alwaies a plain hard and sober Diet, often saying, that great personages ought to be affable, and that any clothes come them, and any Diet purisheth them; he is very active of body, few there are that can out-run him; and indeed hath run well that hath gained

ed a Crown. He had by his wife the sister of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, many sons and daughters.

Thus was the Kingdome of *Portugal*, the best pearl in the King of *Spain's* Crown, utterly lost. It is for wealth, power and commodity of situation, above all other that Kings Dominions lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerfull. With it revolted all the *Tercera* Islands, all the *East Indies*, all upon the coast of *Africa*, but onely one Town called *Centa*, which is the only place that belonged to the *Portugall* Kings, that is now in the hand of the *Spaniard*.

Immediately Embassadors were dispatched into *England*

and Holland, but cheifly into *Catalonia*, to offer all aide and assistance possible. The newes of the general Revolt of *Portugal* strook a general sadnesse in all the Court at *Madrid*, onely the Conde Duke came laughing to the King (some would therefore collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new Laws) and demanded of his Majesty *las Albricias*, as they call it, A reward for bringing of good newes: for that his Majesty was now absolute over *Portugal*, (the people having forfeited all their priviledges by their Rebellion) and lawfull Owner of all the Estate of the Duke of *Bragance*, and all the Nobles his followers, dispose amongst his Loyal
E Subjects:

Subjects: Although others imagine with more reason, that the *Conde Duke* inwardly resented that business more than any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it.

However the *Castilians* were not idle to bring to passe the designs, although their Military forces were at present far enough engag'd in the wars with *Catalonia*, *France*, and in *Flanders*; for secretly they dealt underhand with a Marquess of *Portugal* affected to the *Castillian* faction, & an Archbishop, who represented not the Duke of *Bragance* while Duke, and much less now, being proclaimed King, who conspired together, a

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first added to their Counsels the
son of the said Marquess and the
Nephew of the Archbishop, as
also one who had been former-
servant to *Vasconzellos* the late
secretary, and a *Jew* who had
formerly lived in *Spain*; and
four others, who, very vainly
conceited they could turn the
wheel of Fortune for the *Spa-*
nish Advantage, (although they
could not be so blind as not to
perceive the general content,
which the Nobility, Clergy,
and Commons, did take in
the enjoyment of their new
king, and newly regained
priviledges and Liberties.) And
to that end they layd their
plot to destroy the King, and
bring both the Nobility and peo-
ple of *Portugal* into extream fla-

very, which was to be performed as followeth: They appointed the first day of *August*, in the night to set the King's Pallace on fire, and in the tumult with pistols to kill the King, his wife and children; and that some *Spaniards* should be ready in the height of this hurliburly to seize on *Lisbone*. It is thought that the King was certified of the Plot on Thursday the 25. of *July*. But yet to show to the world how well he could conceal things, and declare his wisdom. It is not known to this day what means he had notice of. But he very wisely took no notice, but ordered the Train Bands to exercise their Armes a prefixt day, and the same day called in the morning a gene

Counsel,, and with his own hands wrote several letters, wherein he gave to every particular man, in whom he had sure confidence, a charge not to open those Letters; but just at such an hour, viz. at one of the clock, and to do as was therein commanded. So every man as he had instructions took many of the Train'd Bands as was necessary, and at the same instant all the complotters were seized on; and being examined and condemned, a Scaffold was built in the great Market place of Lisbon called *Rocio*, and the Marques and the Archbishop were beheaded; the rest were hanged, being a just punishment for their treachery.

This Plot thus discovered &

E 3 prevented,

prevented, the Count *Olivares* fell on new projects; but it hap-
pen'd to him as to others who
depend much upon their own
wit & policy, that he was ruin'd
by the weight of his own Coun-
sels.

Now because there are so ma-
ny things worthy of consider-
ation in the Rise and Fall of the
great Person, who had the so-
managery of the Kingdome
Portugal for the King of *Spain*
thought fit for entertainment
the Reader, to annex brief-
ly some particulars for that end.

Don Jaspar de Guzman son of
Don Henry Count de Olivares
was born in *Rome*, and drew his
first breath in the Palace of *Ne-*

Being the third Son of his
Family; He betook himself

the study of the Law at *Salamanca*, where he was Corriual with three Learned persons for a Prebendary at *Sevill*, which he obtained. Not long after coming to Court at the time when *Don Balthazar Zuniga* was in favour with *Philip* the third upon the fall of the house of *Lerma*, he easily crept into the favour and familiarity of *Philip* the fourth, when *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humour, became absolute master of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him absolute Monarch of *Spain*.

To assure himself in this height of Honour and Power, he held at a distance from his Majesty the Princes of the blood; particularly *Prince Philibert de Sa-*

voy, and it is believed; that jealous of the vivacity and Nobleness of spirit, which began to shine in the *Infanta don Carl* (who was idolized by the *Spaniards*) he hastned his death. After the Cardinal *Infanta Don Ferdinando*, he speciously pretended that it was necessary he should be employed in the *Warres of Germany*, and afterwards in the government of *Flanders*. He likewise sent most of the *Grande* & persons whose parts or power gave any occasion of jealousy to him; to Employments far from the Court; thereby so powerfully suppressing the worth of all other, that none being left to oppose him, he became the sole Arbitrator of the Monarchy, and absolute Master of his Master's will.

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As for the *Queen*, whom the Laws of God and man forbid to be separated from her Husband; she was kept in such awe and subjection by the Dutchesse of *Olivarez*, her first Lady of Honour, that though she had the Title and outside of a Queen, she was little better than a slave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing necessary to propagate the *species*. It will not be denied but that he had most rare endowments for a Minister of State; for the zeal and passion he had for to aggrandize his Master and his dominions, knew no bounds; he gave himself wholly to the transaction of publick Affairs;

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insomuch that he would not allow himself one hour of Recreation ; He was the declared enemy of all Presents , not suffering any of his servants to sell his Favour, or their Credit with him. But on the contrary spent of his own Revenues for the service of the King ; professing that he had was devoted to the publick good , and that he did nothing but to augment the gratitude of the King, and to serve the State. Yet some that would seem to see farther then vulgar eyes, say , That the reason why he received no presents , was , because he conceived that to be the onely way to continue in favour ; and that by other ways, being as covetous as cruel, he found out the true secret to heap

heaping up treasure, without appearing ambitious. To this end He got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood, which were worth to him 40000. Crowns *per annum*; made himself great Master of the King's Wardrobe; Master of the Horse; and Great Chancellour of the *Indies*: which three offices were worth to him 200000. Crowns *per annum*; but much more considerable were the vast summes received from the *Indies*; for when the Fleet set sail from *Sevill* and *Lisbone*, he caused to be shipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyl Custome free, which he sent from his County of *Olivarez*; and selling the same in the *Indies* at four times their worth in *Spain*, caused

caused the Monies to be employed in Spices, Jewels, Indoes, &c. which are at a low price, but of great value in *Europe*; so that without cozening the King he did this way gain many Millions, which Wise men perswade themselves were never spent in the King's service.

As for his zeal to augment his Master's greatness; some are of opinion, That the excess of an eminent a Virtue was in him; Vice, which produced great Mischiefs; for he was so passionate in the pursuance of the designe, that he feared not to discontent the People, the Nobility, the Princes, the Queen her self, so he might content the King, and carry on his design.

This blind passion carryed
hi

him away so far, as to endeavour to abolish in *Spain* divers Priviledges and Liberties; to the end he might render the King more absolute over his Subjects: He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Medi-annats*, an invention of his own, which was the payment of half a years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed; also by abasing and raising the value of Coin, an intollerable grievance to the Subject; and by many other Impositions, raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the first ground of the total Revolt of the *Catalonians*, who together with the people of *Arragon*, had so great Priviledges and Liber-

Liberties, that they passed rather for a people recommended the subject to the Kings of *Spain* whence it hath ever been *Anticum Imperii* amongst the Kings of *Spain* to endeavour to infringe those Priviledges that rendered suspicious the Loyalty of those people: Insomuch, that in all the Wars with *France*, the Kings of *Spain* durst not suffer their Armies to march that way. Those of *Arragon*, in that notable business of *Don Antonio Perez* were by *Philip* the second, notwithstanding much craft and force brought into absolute subjection: but the *Catalonians* continued stedfast in the maintenance of their Priviledges, and very difficult to be reduced to subjection; because being border

derers upon *France* by sea and land, they could commodiously receive thence assistance or succour. Nevertheless the zeal of the said Duke put him upon that attempt; so that at a Parliament holden at *Barcellona*, the chief City of *Catalonia*, the jealous *Catalonians* took no small distast that the Duke endeavoured to invade their Priviledges, by not suffering their Commissioners to be covered in his presence, which had used to be covered in the King's presence. After this the Duke proceeding in the like attempts to diminish their Priviledges, and yet to keep them in obedience, quartered Souldiers upon them after the fashion of *Lombardy*; but the *Catalonians* not being able
to

to endure the insolence of the Souldiers, took Arms, killed and drove away their Souldiers, killed also their Vice-Roy, the *Conde di Coloma*, and put themselves under the protection of the *French*. Thus was lost the most populous part of all *Spain*, a Countrey above 800. miles in compass, and the onely Countrey of all *Spain*, wherein is to be found all materials necessary for making and rigging ships: The Castles, Mannors, Villages, great Towns, and Cities stand so thick, that they seem rather one continued City then a Province.

To this may be added the inexpressible losse of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, with all the dependencies upon that Crown in the East and *West Indies*, *Africa*

and

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and *Tercera* Islands, by the mis-
marriage of the Count *Olivarez*
in discontenting that Nation;
which hath been before related.

Also the Duke of *Medina*
Sidonia, whose sister was now
Queen of *Portugal*, with some
other discontented Nobles of
Andaluzia resolved to Can-
onize all *Andaluzia*, and the
Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to be
Head thereof. But the Duke *Oli-*
varez by his cunning extinguish-
ed this fire in the Birth; for with
such sweetnesse and fair words
he drew the Duke of *Medina*
Sidonia to *Madrid*, and secured
his person; and sent another
Governour with such Instructi-
ons, that he satisfied or terrified
all turbulent spirits.

These many disasters one up-
on

on the neck of another, awak
the Court of *Spain*, and so sta
led them, that they now beg
to double their diligence a
circumspection, insomuch th
the Councel of State sat co
stantly morning and evening,
provide against the many stor
that threatned on every side.

Nevertheless the Count *Olivarez* cast all the miscarriages
Portugal upon the *Infanta*; and
laboured as much as possibly
could to hinder her from
coming to Court, lest she should
justifie her self, and cast a
blot upon his Reputation; the
fore she being sent out of *Portu*
gal, was by *Olivarez* means co
fined in *Estremadura*, and afte
wards at *Ocania* near *Madre*
where she was not allowed re
cessario

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cessaries; which made her at length privately fly away to *Madrid*.

Besides the *Infanta*, he had so much discontented the chief heads of the *Grandeos of Spain*; the house of *Lerma*, the house of *Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Ferrandino*, the Duke of *Hijar*, the Dukes of *Maqueda*, *Alamos*, *Fuentecalida*, *Altamira*, &c. All either ruined or disgraced by the Duke's means. Only the *Conde de Monterey*, and the *Marquess de Leganes* were thought worthy by *Oliver* to have part in the Government; two men of mean extraction & Fortune, but by their prodigious exactions (for which they were called *los dos Ladrones*, the two Thieves) were raised to
incredible

incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of *Spain* were much incensed, that they withdrew themselves from Court, none waiting upon the King at Table, at Chappel, nor in Hunting; so that *Olivarez* now was said to be sole Servant, sole Master of his Catholick Majesty.

The favour of this Count *Olivarez*, Duke of *St. Lucas* (which had continued twenty two yeares) had cast so deep roots in the heart of the King that all the world believed it to be as immoveable as the old Oak that resists all storms; and that it was never to be shaken neither by the Winds of Envy nor the Whirlwinds of Persecution, nor yet by the Tempests which

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which often arise in Kings
courts.

The maine motives to the
 disgrace of this Duke, were
 the unfortunate successes of the
 monarchy of *Spain*, whilst he
 had the managing thereof. In the
 losse of *Ormuz*, *Goa* and all those
 her vast Dominions in the East
 Indies, the losse of *Brasile* and the
 Merceras Islands, of the King-
 dome of *Portugal* and the Prin-
 cipality of *Catalonia*, of *Rossil-*
 les, and a part of *Burgundy*; of
 Artois and *Arras* in *Flanders*, of
 very strong Towns in *Luxem-*
 burg, of that most important
 place *Brisach*: The impoverish-
 ment and almost ruine of the
 Kingdome of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and
 the Duchy of *Milan*: the losse of
 above two hundred ships at sea:

the

the extorting from the Subject by First fruits, &c. All these things laid together made the world desire by his fall to see the rise of the Monarchy, and by his disgrace to set up the reputation of the King, and reformation of the State.

But desires effect little, there must be vigorous endeavours to remove such a favourite, with resolution to ruine or be ruined; no *medium* there; When none other durst venture to hang the bell about the Cat's neck, it was undertaken by the Queen.

It happened that the King going in person to his Army in *Catalonia*, the Queen was left Governesse at *Madrid*, where she had opportunity to make known her rare qualities and

endo

owments; for abating the au-
ere gravity of the *Spaniard*, and
ixing it with the courtesie of
e *French*; she oft visited the
uldiery about *Madrid*, dis-
oursed with the Captains, took
der for their pay, encouraged
em to serve faithfully the King,
used Justice to be administred
ith integrity, gave often au-
ence to all sorts, discontented
one in the raising of monies,
d in all affaires behaved her
f with such an heroick discre-
on, that all men esteemed her
e most deserving Queen that
er *Spain* had: the fame of her
erit, that had been buried so
any yeares, arrived to the
ng's ear at his return to *Ma-
id*, where she took occasion
speak of the Interest of the
Mon-

Monarchy, of the losse of King
domes and ruine of Armies, the
want of money, the continu
complaints of subjects: and th
the King might not imagine
spake in opposition to the Duk
she authorized all with the tes
monies of some of the princ
pal Ministers of State, who ha
already agreed to second him
so soon as she had broken thro
ice; amongst whom was the
Count *de Castrillo*, who was the
more forward herein, not onl
ly because he was a lover of the
Publick, but also because he wa
brother to the Marques *de Camer
pio* who married the Duke's
ster, whereby he had *Don Le
de Haro* (the present favourite
who was the onely nephew
the Duke, yet disinherited

him to the end that he might advance his bastard.

The King considering their discourse, began to be perswaded at length that if the Duke had any longer the managery of the state, all would come to ruine; ereupon every day abating the fervour of his affections towards him, he would sometimes reproach the Duke, that he was ill informed, and sometimes that he was a most unfortunate man: the Duke fore-seeing his designation, demanded leave to retire himself from the Court; whereto the King answered boldly, my Lord, we ought both of us to devise some remedy for these misfortunes. In the mean time it was noised abroad that the favour of the Duke was

so shaken that one shock more
 would down with it to the
 ground; all men blessing and
 commending the Queen, crying
 that the *Isabels* were ever for-
 tunate to the Monarchy of *Spain*.
Isabel of Portugal, wife of King
John the 2^d, overthrew the infor-
 lent favour of *Alvarez de Luna*, &
 discharged her husbands King-
 dome of the tyranny of the
 favourite. *Isabella of Castile* de-
 monstrated to *Ferdinand* her
 Husband, that in the King's
 Court, the King's favourite
 ought to be none but the Queen,
 that the Subjects were born on-
 ly to obey, and the King to com-
 mand. Lastly, that the happy re-
 moval of this most puissant fa-
 vourite could be hoped from
 other hand but of *Isabella de Bue*
bon. *Wh*

When a Tree is falling, every one cries down with it. A Lady that was once the King's Nurse, *D. Anna de Guevara*, partly out of zeal to the Kings service, & partly to be revenged on the Dutchesse, as the King was to pass by night from his lodgings to the Queens, she put herself in the passage, casting her self at the King's feet, and having protested that she was not there to demand any grace at his Majestie's hands, but to render to the Crown of *Spain* the greatest service that it could receive; she said that her motherly affection enforced her to discover to his Majesty, what perhaps many others durst not for humane respects. The King giving her leave to speak freely, she represented unto him the

general affliction of his people, the calamity of his Kingdomes, the abuses committed in his Revenues, the many losses on every side, and the sad condition of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; shewing him, that these evils were the judgements of God upon him for suffering the government of his Kingdomes which God had appointed for him onely, to continue in the hands of another that now it was high time that his Majesty should be out of his minority, and at least that he would have compassion on the Prince his Son, who ran an hazard to be simple King of *Castile* or lesse; concluding, that if she had offended his Majesty by her liberty of speech, she was ready to receive punishment, being

we

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well content, having given her
milk for the good of her King,
to sacrifice her bloud for the
good of the Realmes of her
Prince. The King having heark-
ned unto her with much atten-
tion, answered *Haveis hablado*
verdades, You have told me the
truth.

After this appears upon the
Stage (for perfecting the Cata-
strophe of the Dukes Tragedy)
the *Infanta Margarita de Savoy*
Dutcheſs of *Savoy*, who had been
so roughly handled by the Duke
both before & after her leaving
Portugal, being secretly come
from *Ocania*, where she had been
in a manner confined, and ar-
rived at Court, the Duke did his
most to debarre her audience
with the King, and to discredit

her in the Councel of State. Nevertheless the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings and took order that she should have opportunity to speak with the King for two houres space.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her safe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after so great sufferings, she might once more appear in the presence of his Majesty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errours of others. She made a brief Relation of all things past in *Portugal*, making it appear that she was innocent and that the losse of *Portugal* was to be attributed to the carelesse and negligence, if not to the intention of the Duke. The Queen in the mean time faile

not to help out the *Infanta* in all her discourse, which left so deep an impresson in the heart of the King, that it may truly be said, That the mortal wound was given that very day to the favour of the Duke. To dispatch him the sooner, it was represented to the King what little respect the *Grandeess* bare now to his Majesty, not waiting upon him as they were wont, but all retiring themselves. The King asked the Marquess of *Carpio* what was the reason hereof? Who replied, That being little accounted of by the Duke, they judged it more meet to forbear the services they owed his Majesty, then to lie under the suspicion of the Duke, and to give him occasion by their re-

sidence at Court, to make them
feel the effects of his jealousy.
To help forward, there happen-
ed a memorable accident in *Se-*
govia, where six men masked
entring by force into the Go-
vernour's house, who imagin-
ing them to be Robbers, offered
them money, and all that he had
so they would not defile his
Wife, and defloure his Daugh-
ters: One of them answered
That they were not come to
rob him, but to serve the King
and delivering a paper into his
hands, told him, that if he would
save his Life, he should go im-
mediately to *Madrid*, and pre-
sent this Writing, not to the
Duke, but to the King himself
that it contained affairs very se-
cret, and of great importance to
the

Kingdome of Portugal. 113

the State, and to the service of his Majesty; and would not depart till they saw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatening to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a subject, and as a Minister of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and so was sent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumstances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudicial to the Duke.

At this time the Marquess of *Grana*, Ambassadour in *Madrid* for the Emperour having received a letter from the Emperour to the King, that the affairs of the House of *Austria* grew every day worse and worse, so that if speedy order were not

F 5 taken

taken, all would be ruined. He presently communicates the same to the *Queen*, together with his instructions, that he had a part, of what he should do therein, and so had audience of the King, where it may well be imagined with what violence he prest the affairs against the favourite.

To all these, this also was none of the least, that the Prince *Don Balthazar Carlos*, the only Son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers and servants given him after the manner of Princes; whereas at the same time one of the King's base sons of the same age had a Court formed him

was

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was declared *Generalissimo* of *Portugal*, Prince of the Sea, and Grand Prior of *Castile* for the Order of *Malta*, and named *Don Iohn de Austria*, and had the Marquess of *Castanieda* given him for his Governour; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don Iohn* was begotten upon a Woman of base Extraction, called *la Calderona*, a *Comedian*, not handsome, but of extraordinary pleasantnesse; who is since made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though he be quite of another complexion.

At length the King being solicited by the Queen, formed a list of the Servants that were to serve

serve the *Prince* in his Court now
to be erected, because she was
of the Age of Fourteen yeares;
giving notice to the *Duke* that
provision might be made of all
things necessary for a Court: The
Duke took the List and changed
a great number in the same,
which displeased the *King* ex-
tremely, having been before for
other reasons sufficiently mo-
ved.

After the *King* spake of the
Princes Lodgings, desiring to
know the *Duke's* Opinion; who
answered, That his Highness
would be very well in the
Lodgings of the *Infanta* Cardina-
nal deceased: But why, my
Lord, (replyed the *King*) will
not He be better in those Lodg-
ings you are in at present, which

are

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are the very Lodgings that my Father and I had being Princes? The Duke was with this struck dumbe, perceiving well that his disgrace drew near: For that very evening his Majesty wrote him a Billet with his own Hand, whereby he forbad him to meddle any more in the Government; the Duke read this Billet without any disturbance, resolving not to discharge his mind, but to his Wife onely, to whom he sent the Note by a Post to *Loeches*.

Next day she came weeping to her Husband; and after two houres discourse went to speak with the King, who soon dispatcht her. The same day she cast her self with Tears at the Queen's feet, beseeching her to
inter-

intercede for them; The Queen also gave her a short answer, *What God, the people, and evill successses have done, the King nor I can undoe.* This businesse was not known to any but *Don Lewis de Haro*, of whom the King made use to talk with the Duke about some secret affairs. This *Don Lewis de Haro* is Nephew to the Duke, but so hated by him, that lately his mother dying, who was sister to the Duke, he would not once send to visit him; notwithstanding *Don Lewis* carried himself so Nobly, that casting himself at the King's feet, he beseeched him that in regard the Duke's removal was irrevocable, it would please his Majesty that it should be done with as little diminution of his Honour,

as the Iustice of his Majesty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke should continue three dayes in his *Palace*; that he should assist at the Councels and Assemblies, and give Audience for his particular affairs.

The same day the King sent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the King's Lodgings at his pleasure; but he sent to demand Audience of the King, which He granted him in publick before the *Patriarch*, and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; where he spake more then a quarter of an hour; But the King seemed to be careless of what the Duke said; who having made an end, went immediately into a *Iunta*, where he shewed himself

himself as rigorous as ever; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries, that they said afterwards one to another, *What the Devil aileth the Count? He hath handled us like Scullions.* Finally, that evening, being *St. Antonies* day, the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the *Palace*: And the next morning being *Sunday*, the joy was so universal, that had it not been a little curbed by the fear that men had, that the Duke by his craft would regain the King's favour, there would have been publick Bonfires; however all that day the Fruiterers and Bakers threw their *Wares* to those that would have them, without taking any money, to testifie their excessse of joy and contentment.

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Monday the King, Queen, Prince, *Infanta*, and Dutches of *Mantua*, passing all in one Coach towards the *Carmelites*, a great multitude of people followed, crying, *God save the King for what he hath done; let the King live, and the ill government die.* There arrived also an infinite number of people to participate of the common joy which was taken for the disgrace of the Duke.

Tuesday the Dutches with extraordinary submissiveness, attempted again to make an accommodation, but all in vain, whereat the Duke was so enraged against the Queen, whom he looked upon as the sole cause of his disfavour, that as soon as the King was departed to goe to
the

the *Escorial*, he carried himself
in the Councils and Junta's in
such a manner, that he made the
world believe he was yet to stay
which not onely cooled the ge-
neral joy, but amazed the Queen
so greatly, that that night she
wrote a most pressing Letter to
the King concerning him.

Thursday evening, the King
returning towards *Madrid*, asked
whether the Duke was retired
it was answered, No. The King
in a chafe turning to *Don Lewis*
de Haro, saying, *What doth this*
man stay for to be thrust out? here
upon the Duke seeing no more
hopes left, prepared himself to
be gone.

Friday about one of the clock
afternoon, he departed not with-
out much artifice; For as the

Coach

Coaches with six Horses waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchen, and put himself into an ill-favoured Coach drawn with four Mules, where having drawn the Curtains, and placed himself between two Jesuites, as if he had been going to execution, he took his way by the street of *Atocha*, at the same time that his Family in his velvet Coaches passed the ordinary way, where they were met with a company of Boyes, that thinking the Duke was there, discharged a showre of stones at the Coaches; but being shewn that the Duke was not there, they ceased; so that the Duke by his subtilty arrived safe at *Loehes*, a place whereof he had the Royalty.

Now

Now the consequences of this disgrace of *Olivarez*, are many, and those very remarkable. In the first place, the King recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly lost.

The next consequence was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favourites of the said Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which *Olivarez* resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a business of that strange and extraordinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The Count *Olivarez* being at *Madrid*, twelve years before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna*

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Marguereta Spinola, whose Father was a *Genoway*, and Mother a *Spaniard*. This Lady, *Don Francisco de Valeasar*, *Alcalde* of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Iudicature in *Spain*, although he had a wife, maintained at his charges, and with profuse presents and Jewels, kept her wholly to himself. At length *Olivarez* with much difficulty, got a share in her also; and she soon after had a Son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt but to be the Son of the *Alcalde*, who nevertheless understanding that others had a finger in the Pye as well as himself, took no affection to, or care of the child; so he was brought up idly by the mother until the age of 18. yeares; at which

which time his mother dying
and he finding himself without
Father or Mother, went boldly
to the *Alcalde*, and besought
him to declare him his son, that
so he might not be exposed to
the world without Father and
without Name; protesting that
he would never lay claim to any
thing, but onely under the name
of *Valeasar*, he would get him
living with his Sword. The *Alcalde*
wholly uncertain that he
was his child, would not be in-
duced to declare thus, till upon
his death-bed, and then rather
out of charity, then belief that he
was his son. So then by the name
of *Iulian Valeasar* he went first
into the *Indies*, where for some
Roguery he was condemned to
be hanged; but because the vice

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King there was a great friend to the *Alcalde*, he gave him his pardon. Thence he went into *Flanders* and *Italy*, where he served as a common Souldier, but was very debauch't and of rude behaviour. In the mean time *Olivarez* having no further hope of children, sent to search out this vagabond *Valeasar*, who he remembred was born at the time that he had to do with his mother; but before *Valeasar* could be found, he had married *D. Isabella de Azueta*, a common Strumpet; nevertheless November 1641. to the astonishment of all men, *Olivarez* owned him for his son, and declared him so by a publick act by the good will and pleasure of his Majesty, wherein he names him, *Don Henry*

Henry Philippe de Guzman, heir apparent of the Count de *Olivarez*, and of the Dutchy of *Sain Lucar*, so soon as it shall please his Majesty in acknowledgement of his services, to make him *Grandee of Spain*; because the Title of *Duke in Castile* is not given but to those that may stand covered in the King's presence.

Olivarez advertized all Ambassadors and *Grandees* here to the great displeasure of all his Family and kindred; then resolves to marry him with one of the principal Ladies of *Spain*. To which end he cast his eye upon the first Lady of the Court *Donna Juana de Valesco*, daughter to the Constable of *Castile* who for Nobleness of blood not to be equalled by any of his Subje

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Subjects of that Kingdome. For he shews in the Arms of his Predecessors, five Royal Quarters. To accomplish this match, it was necessary to annul the former marriage by an order from Rome; which, notwithstanding the Protests of the woman, was solemnly broken. In pursuance whereof *Olivarez* treated for a match with the said Lady, and in spite of her Father and kindred, obtained her for his Bastard. And here one might observe the base spirits of Flatterers, for all the Grandees, all the Nobility of the Court, all Officers of State, went to give *Don Henry* joy of his Marriage, treating him by the Title of *Excellency*, and giving him respect fitter for a King than a subject. In the mean

time he became so ridiculous a personage in his carriage, that not being accustomed to such Ceremonies, he fell into great absurdities, which made some *Italians* say, that *Don Henry* was a plowman dressed like a King.

A Palace was provided for *Don Henry*, and he received the habit of *Alcantara*, with a Com-manderie of ten thousand Crownes, and was declared a Gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, with promise to have the Charge of President of the *Indies*, and all to make way to be Governour to the Prince; for which purpose the Prince, was kept under the government of the Dutchesse of *Olivarez*, and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accustomed time.

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time. Now the hatred was so general and so great against *Don Henry*, who could not forbear his base carriage and behaviour that the people sang publickly,

Harry, a Man of two Names and two Wives; a Son of two Fathers and two Mothers. The Devil take him that owns thee.

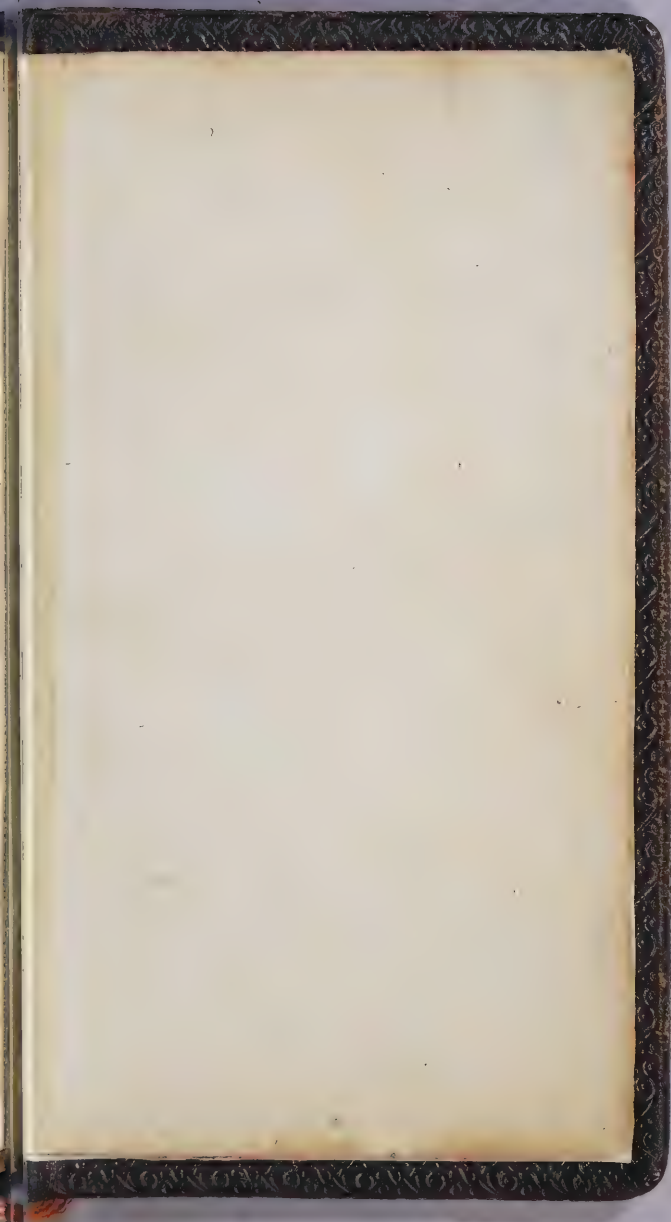
Upon the fall of the Count *Olivarez*, *Don Henry* immediately lost the Title of *Excellency*, his great train, and the King's favour, and from a great Idol became a Man of Clouts; scorned by all men. The Constable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But some Nobles, with whom he advised thereof, told him that he had better forbear such an attempt; for
the

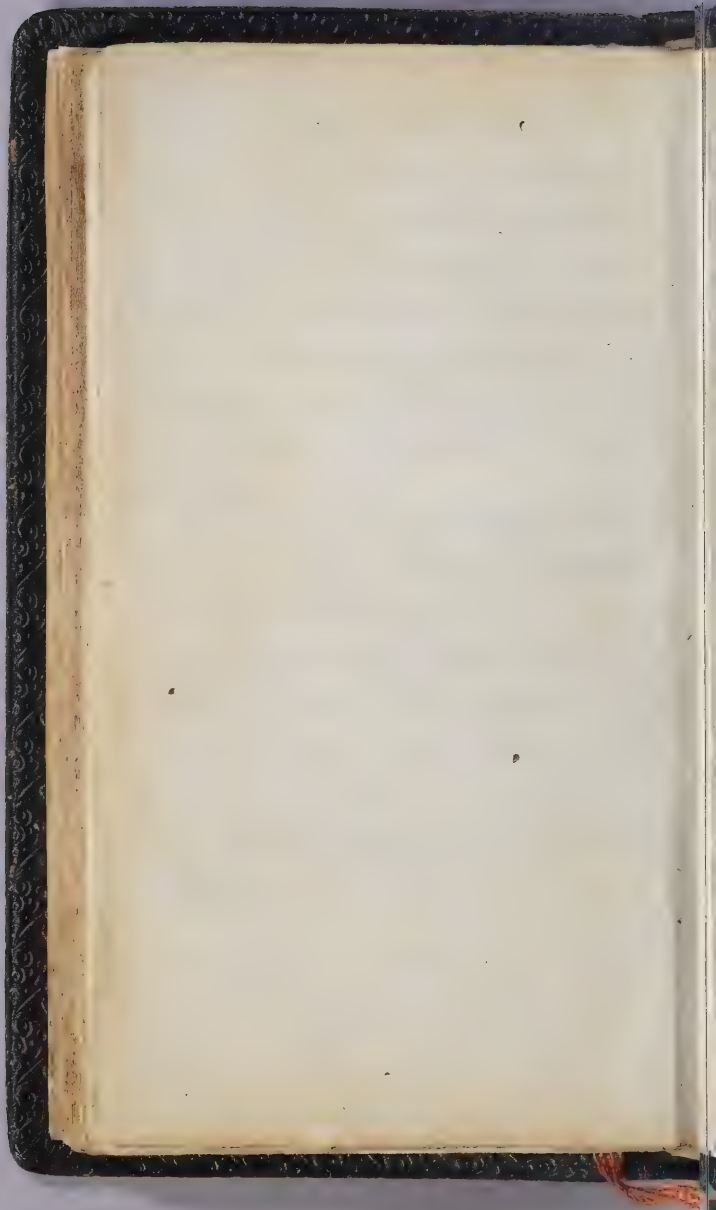
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the former Marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adulteress, whereunto he answered, I had rather *Donna Luana* were taken for my daughter and a Whore, then chaste and a wife of such a base Fellow.

Not long after D. *Henry* died without issue, and his Father the Count *Olivarez* of grief ended his dayes, at the House where he was confined. The one ending like a Comet after a great blaze for a short time; The other like a Candle, after a long time in a Snuff.

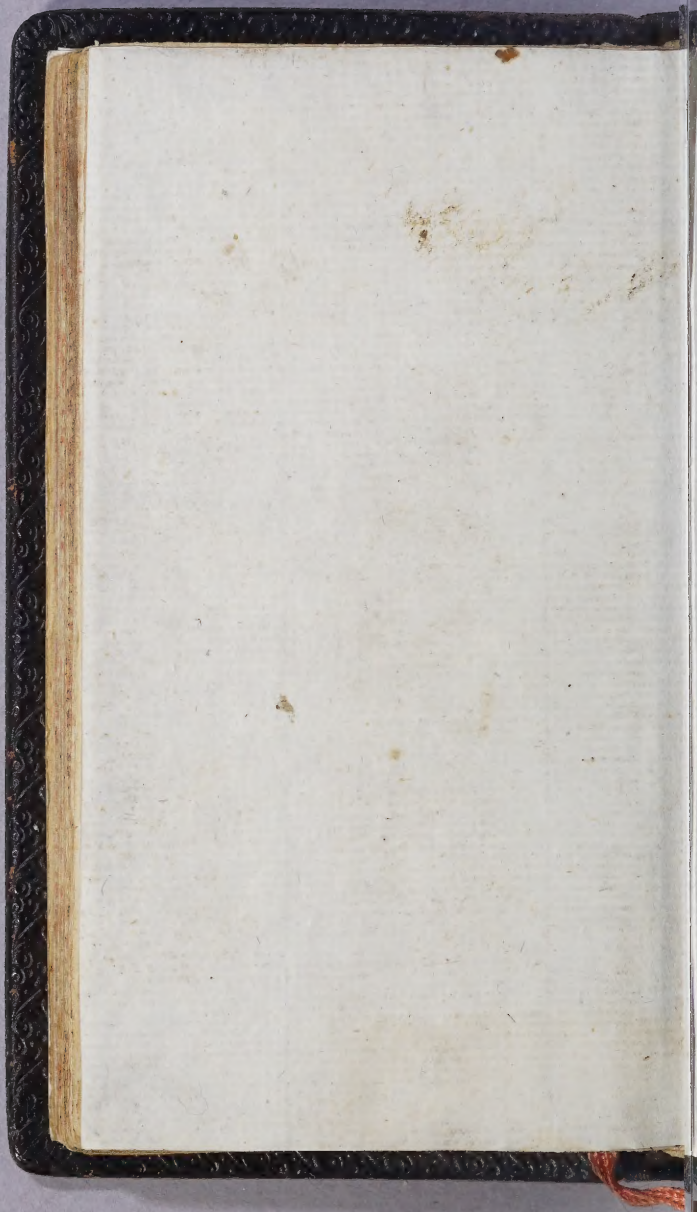
F I N I S.





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